कोल इंडिया लि॰ में नियुक्तियां

*12. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कोल इंडिया लि॰ में फर्जी विस्थापितों को बड़े पैमाने पर नौकरियां दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने निष्पक्ष जांच कराने तथा दोषी लोगों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में तथ्य संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा): (क) कोल इंडिया लि॰ (कोइंलि॰) द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सूचना के अनुसार किसी भी फर्जी विस्थापित व्यक्ति को रोजगार प्रदान नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

Rise in prices of pulses

*13. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in prices of pulses between June, 1994 to June, 1995 has been the highest;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of prices of comparable quality of all types of pulses that prevailed in Kendriya Bhandar/Super Bazar/Open Market during the said period;

(d) the reasons for Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar failing to anticipate the situation and to have made a buffer stock of the pulses to keep price trend in control in the market; and

(e) the reasons for not having taken timely steps to contain the prices by resorting to import of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (c) A Statement showing the retail prices of various types of pulses in Delhi for the period June 1992, June 1993, June 1994 and June 1995 is given in the statement (*See* below).

(b) The prices of various types of pulses excepting gram dal have risen in the recent past mainly due to the gap between their demand and supply. The requirement of pulses in the country for 1994-95 is estimated to be round 19.48 million tonnes. Taking the estimated production of pulses in 1994-95 around 14.5 million tonnes and import of 5.5 lakh tonnes, the gap between demand for and supply of pulses is around 4.5 million tonnes. This position is further accentuated by the shortage of pulses in the world market owing to poor pulses output in several countries.

(d) Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar are essentially retail outlets for various items of mass consumption. Pulses are procured by these agencies on competitive rates on a fortnightly basis from the local wholesale market to meet day to day retail trading. These organisations are not engaged in buffer stock operations.

(e) At present, the imports of pulses is under Open General Licence and pulses are not imported on Government account. However, to facilitate the higher import of pulses during the current financial year, the Government has reduced the import duty on pulses from 10% to 5% and has also exempted the imported pulses from the stock limits under the Pulses, Edible oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977. However, due to the crop failure in certain pulses producing countries in the world not only their availability in the international markets has become limited but the international prices have also gone up significantly. The government is making all possible efforts to encourage import of pulses through private trade as well as public undertakings. Pulses are also being supplied through the retail outlets of cooperative stores, Kendriya Bhandar and State Civil Supplies Corporations.